



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

that this new styptic, which creates no pain (unless what may sometimes proceed from the necessary degree of pressure in the application of it), may be relied upon in all cases, where the needle and ligature has hitherto been thought the least painful, and only secure means of stopping blood in the arteries.

A happy discovery indeed, should this prove the consequence of it, as I heartily wish it may, for the ease and benefit of the miserable part of mankind, who fall under our hands; and am,

S I R,

Your most obliged humble servant,

B. Gooch.

*C. Extract of a Letter from Mons. Bonnet,
F. R. S. of Geneva, to John Clephane,
M. D. F. R. S. translated from the French.*

Geneva, June 3, 1754.

Read Dec. 12,
1754.

THE inoculation of the small-pox continues to be attended with the greatest success in our city. Of seventy, who were inoculated, there was not one in any danger. Lausanne has been as it were forced to imitate us; and we hope, that this excellent method, which we received from England, will spread itself from one place to another, for the good of mankind.

Mons. de la Condamine has read to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris a dissertation upon
this

this subject, which was greatly applauded. But I presume, that the French will be a long time in adopting the practice of inoculation. The clergy there throw a terrible obstacle in its way.

CI. *Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, of the 16th September 1754, from Murdock Mackenzie, M. D. concerning the late Earthquake there.*

Read Dec. 14, 1754. **O**N the 2d instant we had a terrible shock of an earthquake about three-quarters after nine at night, which moved from east to west, and has done a great deal of mischief here, and in the neighbourhood. I shall only mention what I have seen.

Four of the seven towers are much hurt; one of them, which is an octagon, has two of its sides thrown down from top to bottom. It is said several of the Janisaries, who were upon guard there, are killed. The three other of the four are much shattered, and part of the walls fallen down. All the turrets upon the city-wall, from the seven towers to the Adrianople-gate, are much shattered, though none fallen: all the cupolas of the portico of Sultan Mahomet the II^d's mosque are thrown down: the Sickergee Han, a strong stone building near the above mosque, is quite destroyed: some part of the wall of the Cara Han is thrown down: one bagnio is quite fallen, and many people said to be destroyed in it. The Cautirligee Han is quite down; and the